

# COLUMBIA AND BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.



LEVI L. TATE, EDITOR.

"TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT O'er THE DARKENED EARTH."

TERMS: \$2 00 PER ANNUM.

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VOLUME 27

## COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY LEVI L. TATE, IN BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE In the new Brick Building, opposite the Exchange, by the Court House, "Democratic Head Quarters."

### Reading Rail Road.

### SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

TRUNK LINE FROM THE NORTH AND SOUTH TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, Reading, Pottsville, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ac., &c. Trains leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia, New York, Pottsville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 a. m., and 2 p. m. New York express leaves Harrisburg at 2:15 a. m., arriving at New York at 10:15 the same morning. Fares from Harrisburg to New York \$5 15; to Philadelphia \$3 25 and \$2 25. Baggage checked through.

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### THE FOUR ACTS OF DESPOTISM.

By D. A. MASON, of Iowa. Author of "The Prison of State." Price 50 cts. in paper covers. Bound in muslin, 75 cts.

This work contains full and official copies of four principal Acts of the last Congress, which will forever fix a stigma upon that body, and which all the property and resources of the people are mortgaged to the present Administration.

## COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Saturday, July 4, 1863.

### President Lincoln on Arrests.

In his letter to the Albany meeting, Mr. Lincoln tells us why people are arrested, as follows: "Arrests in cases of rebellion are made not so much for what has been done, as for what probably would be done. The man who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his government is discussed, cannot be misunderstood. If he hindered he is sure to help the enemy."

### Wm. B. BRADBURY'S PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 427 Broome Street, New York.

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to his Piano-Forte Establishment at No. 427 Broome Street, corner of Crosby Street.

### GREENWOOD SEMINARY.

Milville, Columbia County, Penn'a.

This well known School for both sexes will open NOVEMBER 24, 1862.

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PUBLIC SQUARE, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

The undersigned, having taken this well-known stand (formerly of Major Patterson), respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

### BLANKS! BLANKS!

Of every description, for sale at this office.

## Original Poetry.

### THE AMERICAN BOY.

By WALLIE NORTH.

Father, look up and see that flag, How gloriously it flies; Over ocean's waves—in foreign climes, A rainbow in the skies.

It is your country's flag, my son, And proudly drinks the light, O'er ocean's waves—in foreign climes, A symbol of our might.

Father—what fearful noise is that, Like thundering of the clouds? Why do people wave their hats, And rush along in crowds?

It is the noise of the cannon, 'Tis the shout of the free; This is a day to memory dear—'Tis Freedom's Jubilee.

I wish that I was now a man, I'd fire my cannon too, And cheer as loudly as the rest, But father, why don't you?

I'm getting old and weak—but still My heart is big with joy, I've witnessed many a day like this, Shout you aloud my boy.

Hurrah! for Freedom's Jubilee! God bless our native land! And may I live to hold the sword Of Freedom in my hand!

Well done, my boy—grow up and love The land that gave you birth; A home where freedom loves to dwell Is paradise on earth.

Danville, June 29, 1863.

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1. The Fugitive Act, which places all the currency of the country in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury.

2. The Conscription Act, by which all the bodies of men who are not worth \$300, are placed in the hands of the Administration.

3. The Indemnity Act, (filing claims) which promises to indemnify all who have committed in the past, or may commit in the future.

4. The Habeas Corpus Act, which suspends the writ of habeas corpus in the case of rebels and those who aid them.

These four acts are each preceded by a careful analysis by Mr. Mahony, and their unjust, oppressive, unconstitutional and odious features pointed out, and a book for reference will be available to the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Politician, the Laborer—in fact to every person, for these acts reach from the lowest to the highest classes in the land.

These four acts are not published together in any other form. They make a complete and valuable book for reference, and are sold at the low price of Fifty Cents in paper, and Seventy-Five Cents in muslin binding.

For sale by the Editor of the COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, May 29, 1863.

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Having withdrawn his interest, stock and material from the late firm of Light & Stock, which was dissolved on the 31st January, 1861, and having purchased the entire stock, fixtures and Piano-Forte material owned by his brother, Edward G. Bradbury, in the said firm, he is now prepared to receive orders for the purchase of his celebrated Piano-Fortes. Employing the most skilled and experienced workmen, with a large stock of the best and most improved materials, he is enabled to furnish the public with instruments of the highest quality, and at the lowest possible price.

His motto is, "Sincerity and Honesty" is our motto, and we invite the closest criticism of the best unbiased judges in the land.

Every instrument warranted for five years.

Wm. B. BRADBURY, 427 Broome St., cor. of Crosby, New York. March 11, 1863.—3m

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Milville, Columbia County, Penn'a.

This well known School for both sexes will open NOVEMBER 24, 1862.

The recent additions to the buildings; render accommodations for more than sixty boarders.

The course of study will embrace the department of the Natural, the Scientific, and the Commercial.

The Principal will be assisted by experienced teachers, and the qualifications of the pupils are of the highest order.

Parents and others may rest assured that no efforts will be spared to make the school worthy of the patronage of the public.

Physically, and morally, will receive our constant care. For application, or for further particulars, address the undersigned, at Milville, Columbia County, Pa.

MAXWELL FORTY, JOHN B. PATTON, A. M., Principals.

Milville, Pa., Sept. 13, 1862.

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Price, paper covers, 50 cts.; cloth, \$1.00; delivered by mail, paper covers, 60 cts., on receipt of price.

A liberal discount to agents and dealers.

Published by J. W. A. FERK & CO., Columbus, Ohio.

A copy will be sent to every editor who inserts the above and this notice before July 1st, 1863, and sends a mailed copy of his paper to the publishers.

June 8, 1863.—3m

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No pains will be spared in any of its departments, to give satisfaction to all guests. The Tables and the BAR will always be supplied with the best.

### BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.

Good Stabling for Horses and attentive Hostlers.

The "Exchange" is slightly situated on the Public Square, and has therefore peculiar advantages to persons attending Court or doing business in the public office. Charges moderate and reasonable.

Whenever you come to town, please call.

WILKES-BARRE, Nov. 15, 1862.

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Of every description, for sale at this office.

## Communications.

(Written for the Columbia Democrat.)

BERWICK, Pa., June 27, 1863.

### COL. LEVI L. TATE,

Dear Sir—In my rambles through Coombs county, I chanced to stop some time in the town of Orangeville, which is situated on the banks of that beautiful stream called Fishingcreek. Orangeville is very pleasantly located, and it would appear, by the magnificent Academy that has been erected there, that its citizens are an enterprising people. I admire their taste very much. The building is pleasantly situated on the hill above the town, with a pleasant grove in the front, and the building is one of the best of the kind in the county.

During my stay I was very kindly treated by the citizens. But I am very sorry to say, that here, as in most all places, politics are predominant in the minds of the people (or at least some of them,) and considerable dissensions and strife grow out of their hasty and thoughtless debates. Each party endeavoring to make their own side the best. And which party is most to blame I will leave to the judgment of the reader. I will endeavor to give some of their arguments, but won't decide between them.

Well, they will commence talking about James Buchanan's administration, then the Republicans, of course, will condemn him as a traitor and rebel, as they did during his administration, they then will come down to the war and the present administration. Of course the Democrats cannot, or do not endorse all the acts of the administration, particularly on the slavery question, and do not hesitate in telling them wherein they think according to their opinion is wrong; but strange to say, as soon as there is a word spoken against the present administration, there, as well as other places, the Republican would call the Democrat a traitor, a rebel and a secessionist, and say he ought to be shopped up or have his house burned down.

Now I was never called a traitor to my face, but I should suppose it would make a man feel a little rothy, as the name "traitor" is a very delicate name for an American citizen to be called. Yet those bad names are very common words in the place, and I should suppose these bad names have been the means of all the strife there and elsewhere. The great query, in my mind is, how a man or any party of men can themselves do an act of the same kind and be a *Loyal man*, whilst the other is a traitor, rebel, copperhead, &c.

Mr. Editor, you very well recollect that during Buchanan's administration, the Republicans said all kinds of hard things about him, and called him all the bad names that wicked men could think of, yet the Democrats did not think of calling them traitors or rebels; did not arrest any of them, nor did they threaten to tear down their houses because they did not think as they did. Yet I find if a Democrat says a word against Lincoln's administration, he is a rebel, a traitor, &c. Now, I don't approve of either but condemn both as wrong.

I cannot understand how any man can be so thoughtless as to condemn another for the very same thing he does himself. They must either be crazy with power or they must think the Democrats are devoid of feeling. They ought to read Senator Trumbull's Speech at a Republican meeting in Chicago, and reflect upon it and learn a lesson which will harmonize the country and that is the only doctrine that will do it.

I would not wish to say any thing against the morals of the citizens of Orangeville, or of their refinements, although I think if they would have considered the well being of the young as they should, they would not have their Post Office in a Lager Beer and Oyster Saloon, which, if I mistake not, is against the law, and I am sure it is contrary to custom; especially where they pretend to any refinement.

I think it would be rather a delicate task for a lady to step into a Lager Beer Saloon for the news, and I suppose, also, that it would be a strong inducement for a young man to take a glass of lager or ale, while he is waiting an hour or so to get his news, (as it takes three or four about an hour to change the mail.) And yet these are the men that advise preachers what to preach, and to have a say in the organization of Sabbath Schools; and what for? Not that they wish to go to the Sabbath School themselves and teach the children their duty to God and their fellow man, for they know they are not capable of doing that, as they set a bad example in the streets. But I should suppose they want to spite or break down some one that is trying to do good, yet dare not take the same side in politics. Oh! when will men look at their own faults, and not at those of their neighbors.

Yours truly,

A TRAVELLER.

### Army Correspondence.

(Written for the Columbia Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, N. C., June 3, 1863.

### COL. TATE,

Dear Sir—Enclosed you will find Brigadier General Spicola's parting address to the Keystone Brigade composed of the 17th, 18th, 16th, and 17th Regiments of Pa. Militia, he being ordered to Beaufort, consequently the command devolves upon Col. E. Bierer, he being senior officer and at several times in the absence of the General, had charge of the Brigade, Col. M. Hibben having temporary command during Bierer's absence here. But old Dad, as the boys call him, returned a few days since, to take charge of his Regiment, under whose management all are perfectly satisfied and ever ready to obey him as they have been for many a long and weary march, of which the General speaks about, during nearly two months of active services in pursuit of the enemies of our country, through swamps, and over the sands of North Carolina, to Jacksonville, Pollocksville and Washington where we arrived after several attempts on the 23 of April, six days after the rebels retired with their forces after having attempted in vain for 17 days, to take the place, which was garrisoned by a small force of brave defenders with scanty means as to provisions and ammunition, with rebels on all sides and the river blockaded, it seemed as though they must surrender; but, by the daring and skillful management of General Foster, they were reinforced, and forced the rebels to draw off. Since then, every thing has been quiet occasionally we get word that they intend to attack which only tends to keep up the courage of the boys and makes them more cautious and vigilant, and should they attempt it again, they will find a larger force both by land and water, than before.

The garrisons still continue their cruel mode of warfare. Only a short time since they shot one of our cavalry pickets and wounded him mortally. They then robbed him and left. He was brought in and survived two days and died. We are now suffering from the hardships and privation which the General speaks of in his address. The report sum up about 140 unfit for duty, as it is no uncommon thing to hear the muffled drum, melancholy notes of the fife and the silent tramp of the soldier, as they plod their way to that silent valley (beneath the sod) where all must sooner or later go, bearing with them one of their brave departed comrades, who had given up his life to his country, in honest effort to crush out this wicked and unequal rebellion.

I am in pretty good health, and wish to be kindly remembered to all inquiring friends.

Yours, very truly,

CYRUS DEMOTT.

A private in the 17th Regiment, Pa. M., Gen. Spicola's "Keystone Brigade."

[Gen. F. B. Spicola's patriotic Address, referred to above, speaks in the highest praise of our Columbia county boys, and we regret that we have not room for its publication.]—ED. DEMOCRAT.

### Battle of Winchester.

The *Lyeoning Gazette* says, the most disgraceful defeat of the war, in our opinion, occurred at Winchester a few days since. Gen. Milroy commanded our forces, and had 7,000 men in battle. Winchester was strongly fortified, and was supposed to be impregnable—at all events against the attack of 15,000 men, which was the number under Ewell, the rebel general who made the attack. By the bad management, the want of cool courage and capacity, in Milroy, he lost everything.—Nothing says a writer for a New York paper, who was present, was saved, except what was carried on the person of the troops. Two regiments were captured wholesale. Not a soldier had a change of clothing. The officers were compelled to leave even their wives behind them in the hands of the enemy. Three entire batteries of field pieces, and one battery of siege guns—in fact, the whole of the artillery of the command—all the army stores and provisions—all the ammunition, together with six thousand muskets, and small arms without number—two hundred and eighty wagons, and one thousand two hundred

A country paper, in puffing a soap, says it is the "best ever used for cleaning a dirty man's face. We have tried it, and therefore we know."

An officer being much intoxicated, an old soldier observed that he was afraid there was something wrong at headquarters.

Masked balls and masked batteries are dangerous concerns.

## WE ARE COMING.

We are coming, Abraham Lincoln, From mountain, wood and glen, We are coming, Abraham Lincoln, With the ghosts of murdered men, Yet we're coming, Abraham Lincoln, With curses loud and deep, That will haunt you in your waking, And disturb you in your sleep.

There's blood upon your garment, There's guilt upon your soul; For the last of ruthless soldiers, You let loose without control: Your dark and wicked doings, A God of secrecy sees; And the wail of homeless children Is heard on every breeze.

There's sadness in our dwellings, And the cry of wild despair, From broken hearts and ruined homes Breaks on the midnight air, While sorrow spreads her funeral pall Over this once happy land: For brother meets, in deadly strife, A brother's battle brand.

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Not by the memory of our fathers, By whose green unnumbered graves, We'll perish on ten thousand fields Ere we become your slaves.

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## RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE Democratic State Convention.

Resolved, That we again renew our vows of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, the great charter for which our fathers struggled and fought, and which was established, as they themselves expressed it, "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Constitution embodies the only guarantees we have for public liberty and private right, as without it we can have no hope of protection from bloodshed, spoliation and anarchy—the man who sneers at "the Constitution as it is" proves himself to be deficient in the first element of patriotism; and any officer of the State or Federal Government who swears to support the Constitution, and afterwards, with that oath on his conscience, willfully violates it, is wholly unworthy of public confidence.

Resolved, That among the rights which the Constitution provides to every citizen, is that of being secure in his life, liberty and property, so that he cannot be deprived of either without due process of law, a fair trial by a competent judge and a jury of his neighbors, with witnesses to confront him and counsel to defend him. This is so just in itself, so necessary to the happiness of the people for whom all government is made, and so plainly written down in the Federal Constitution, and in all the State Constitutions, any person who can misunderstand it has not, in our opinion, the mental capacity which fits him for public station.

Resolved, That we have heard with intense alarm and deep indignation that some of our political opponents claim for the President of the United States a power hitherto wholly unknown in America and never exercised in Europe or Asia, except by the most despotic monarchs, namely: the power to arrest free citizens for the expression of their honest opinions on public affairs; and that the President has not only presumed to exercise this power which his own nature might prompt but has delegated it to many subordinates, and they again to others in every part of the country, until its hideous presence is seen and felt all over the land.

Resolved, That among the numerous officers to whom the President has given this terrible power above the laws and above the people, there must, in the nature of things be a large proportion who are totally incapable of wielding it either honestly or wisely—low politicians filled with partisan rancor, knaves who do not care for justice and ruffians who delight in trampling it under foot; and therefore we are not surprised to learn that the worthiest men have been torn from their families, judges knocked down on the bench, ministers of the Gospel imprisoned in loathsome dungeons and respectable women treated with a brutality which it would be indecent even to name—and all this, in many cases, without a pretense that the victims were guilty even of a political offense, much less of any crime against the laws.

Resolved, That a free government cannot exist without a free press, and the Constitution of this State, as well as that of the United States, has declared that it shall be free. Those persons therefore in office or out of office, who attempt to suppress books and newspapers by violence are the enemies of this government and ought to be themselves suppressed.

Resolved, That we heartily thank the lionhearted Democracy of Ohio, for the manly vindication they have given to the Constitution against the great crime com-

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